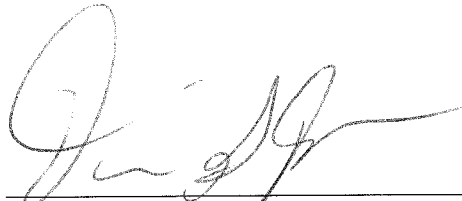


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<b>PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW</b>		Docket Number (Optional) SC13053TH	
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		First Named Inventor MOYER, WILLIAM C.	
		Art Unit 2189	Examiner FLOURNOY, HORACE L.
Applicant request review of the final rejection in the above identified application. No amendments are being filed with this request.			
This request is being filed with a notice of appeal.			
The review is requested for the reason(s) stated on the attached sheet(s). Note: No more than five (5) pages may be provided.			
I am the <input type="checkbox"/> applicant/inventor.  <input type="checkbox"/> assignee of record of the entire interest. See 37 CFR 3.71. Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed. (Form PTO/SB/96)  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> attorney or agent of record. Registration number: **  <input type="checkbox"/> attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34 Registration number if acting under 37 CFR 1.34 _____		 Signature David G. Dolezal Typed or printed name (512) 996-6839 Telephone number 7/19/07 Date	
NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below*.			

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**STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW**

Claims 1-44 have been rejected. Reconsideration of the outstanding rejections in the present application is respectfully requested based on the following remarks.

**Anticipation Rejection of Claims 1-14, 17-18, 21-23, and 30-35, 37-38, and 40-44**

At page 2<sup>nd</sup> of the Office Action, claims 1-14, 17-18, 21-23, and 30-35, 37-38, and 40-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being unpatentable over Yoshida et al. (US 5,475,853). This rejection is hereby respectfully traversed without amendment.

Claim 1 recites processor circuitry for executing one or more instructions that specify a size of data elements in the memory separate and independent from specifying the size of data elements in the at least one general purpose register. In rejecting claim 1, the Examiner indicated, in the Office Action mailed Nov. 13, 2006, that this claim 1 limitation is disclosed by Yoshida at column 9, lines 28-36. Applicants respectfully disagreed, and noted that Yoshida as relied upon by the Examiner discloses a destination register (the general purpose register) having a predetermined data element size that is fixed at 32-bits (e.g. the L-format). In the Final Rejection mailed April 19, 2007, in response to the above argument, the Examiner states that “although Yoshida teaches that the size of the destination operand located in the register is fixed, this teaching only applies to a singular type of instruction format type (‘L-format’ disclosed in column 9, lines 23-27),” and proceeds to indicate that Yoshida “also teaches information format types (‘E-format’ disclosed in column 10, lines 26-43) in which the sizes of the data elements are specified separately in both the memory and the general purpose registers.” However, Applicant respectfully disagrees. The E-format instruction of Yoshida does not transfer data elements between the memory *and at least one general purpose register*. The E-format, as described in column 10, lines 26-32, and FIG. 9, is an instruction where a first operand (the

source operand) is an *immediate value* provided within the instruction itself (field 256 represents the source operand value) and thus is not provided as a data element in at least one general purpose register. Furthermore, this first operand of the E-format is a *fixed* eight bit immediate (see, e.g., column 10, lines 27-28 and lines 36-37). The second operand (destination operand) of the E-format is in memory. Therefore, the E-format does not teach or suggest the ability to specify the size of a data element in a general purpose register. That is, the E-format does not include a transfer of data elements between memory *and at least one general purpose-register*, and furthermore, the E-format does not even teach or suggest the ability to specify the size of the immediate value.

The Examiner also states that Yoshida discloses in column 10, lines 33-43, that the “E-format presupposes an operation between different sizes, and the source operand of eight bits is zero-extended or sign-extended in a manner of agreeing with the size of the destination operand.” However, again, this does not teach or suggest the ability to specify the size of data elements in the memory separate and independent from specifying the size of the data elements in the at least one general purpose register. As discussed above, the immediate value is a *fixed* 8-bit value (and is also *not* a data element *in the at least one general purpose register*), therefore, even though the E-format may have an operation between *different* sizes, both the sizes are not able to be *separately and independently* specified, as claimed. Therefore, for at least these reasons, Applicant submits that claim 1 is patentable over Yoshida.

Claims 2-14, 17-18, and 21-23, which are rejected under section 102 based upon Yoshida, are also not anticipated by Yoshida by virtue of their dependency from claim 1. In addition, these claims disclose additional non-obvious limitations. For example, claim 2 recites that the one or more instructions comprising independent fields for separately storing a first data size specifier for the memory and a second data size specifier for the at least one general purpose register. As previously argued, since the at least one general purpose register of the L-format of Yoshida is of a predetermined and fixed size, there is necessarily no disclosure by Yoshida that a second data size specifier is

stored at an independent field as recited. Furthermore, the Examiner, in the Final Rejection, now indicates that it is the E-format and not the L-format that is being relied on to indicate that the size of the source and destination can be separately and independently specified. However, it is clear that the E-format also does not include independent fields for separately storing a first data size specifier for the memory and a second data size specifier for the at least one general purpose register. Also, claim 3 recites that the one or more instructions specify a storage location for defining a first data size specifier for the memory and a second data size specifier for the at least one general purpose register. As previously discussed, since the general purpose register size of the L-format is predetermined and fixed, there is necessarily no need to specify a storage location for defining the second data size specifier as recited. Furthermore, the Examiner, in the Final Rejection, now indicates that it is the E-format and not the L-format that is being relied on to indicate that the size of the source and destination can be separately and independently specified. However, as discussed above, it is clear that the E-format does not specify a storage location for defining a first data size specifier for the memory and a second data size specifier for the at least one general purpose register. Therefore, for at least these additional reasons, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejections of claims 2-14, 17-18, and 21-23.

Claim 30 recites executing one or more instructions that specify a size of data elements in the memory separate and independent from specifying size of data elements in a general purpose register. As argued with respect to claim 1, Yoshida does not disclose specifying a size of data elements in a general purpose register as recited in claim 20, but instead relies upon a predetermined fixed data element size or an immediate value having a fixed size. Therefore, Yoshida necessarily does not anticipate each and every element of claim 30 as recited. For at least this reason, the withdrawal of the rejection under section 102 of independent claim 30, based upon Yoshida, is respectfully requested.

Claims 31-35, 37-38, and 40 which are rejected under section 102 based upon Yoshida, are also not anticipated by Yoshida for the same reasoning as

claim 30, at least by virtue of the dependency from claim 30. In addition, these claims disclose additional non-obvious limitations. For at least these reasons, withdrawal of the rejections of claims 31-35, 37-38, and 40 is respectfully requested.

Claim 41 recites a data processing system for executing one or more instructions that specify a size of data elements in the memory separate and independent from specifying size of data elements stored in at least one storage location in the data processing system external to memory. Yoshida does not disclose specifying a size of data elements in a location other than memory as recited in claim 41. Therefore, Yoshida necessarily does not anticipate each and every element of claim 41 as recited. For at least this reason, the withdrawal of the rejection under section 102 of independent claim 41, based upon Yoshida, is respectfully requested.

Claims 42-44, which are rejected under section 102 based upon Yoshida, are also not anticipated by Yoshida at least by virtue of the dependency from claim 41. In addition, these claims disclose additional non-obvious limitations. For at least these reasons, withdrawal of the rejections of claims 42-44 is respectfully requested.

#### **Obviousness Rejection of Claims 16, 19, 20, and 25-29**

At page 11 of the Office Action, claims 16, 19, 20, and 25-29 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Yoshida et al. in view of Chung et al.(US 6,950,922). Each of these claims depend from claim 1. As previously argued, Yoshida does not disclose an instruction specifying a size of a data element in at least one of the general purpose registers as recited in claim 1. Similarly, Chung does not disclose instructions having this limitations recited in claim 1. Therefore, at least this reason, the combination of Yoshida and Chung does not disclose or suggest, alone or in combination, the recited elements of claims 16, 19, 20, and 25-29. Therefore withdrawal of the rejection of these claims under §103 is respectfully requested.

**Obviousness Rejection of Claims 15, 24, 36. and 39**

At page 14 of the Office Action, claims 15, 24, 36, and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Yoshida et al. in view of Paver et al.(US 6,950,922). Claims 15 and 24 depend from claim 1, claims 36 and 39 depend from claim 30. As previously argued, claims 1 and 30 do not disclose an instruction specifying the size of data elements as recited in claims 1 and 30. Furthermore, Paver does not disclose instructions as recited in claims 1 and 30. Therefore the combination of Yoshida in view of Paver does not disclose or suggest, alone or in combination, the recited elements of claims 15, 24, 36, and 39 as recited. Therefore, withdrawal of the rejection of these claims under §103 is respectfully requested.